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peared, and the Indians moreover complained that the cattle and hogs destroyed their corn. Trouble of this sort was one of the immediate causes that led to Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.*

One such case is quoted from the Maryland Archives which has amusing features which will appear in next issue.

THE BROOKE FAMILY.

By Prof. ST. GEORGE TUCKER BROOKE, Morgantown, W. Va.

(CONTINUED)

(b) Eliza Burwell, b. at "Glen Owen," d. May 30th, 1856, m. August 4th, 1835, David Holmes McGuire, then a lawyer of Romney (now W. Va.) afterwards of Berryville, Clarke Co., where he died Feb. 11th, 1882; issue: 1 Lucy, m. — Smith who was killed at the battle of Five Forks (issue: Lela, Lucy, m. John McCormick and had William and Holmes McCormick); 2, Agnes McGuire; 3, Holmes McGuire, Attorney at Law, d. s. p.; 4, Burwell McGuire, of Berryville, Clarke county, m. — ; 5, Mary Marshall McGuire, m. 1st, John Stevens of Hoboken, N. J. (issue a daughter). Mr. Stevens d. and she m. 2nd, Lewis Huntington Hyde of New York City. She d. May 2nd, 1905. Mr. Hyde, m. 2nd, June, 1907, Leila McGuire, dau. of Dr. Wm. P. McGuire of Winchester, Va.

The widow of William Nathaniel Burwell m. Mr. — Newman of Wheeling, W. Va

(c) Ann C. T. Burwell, b. at "Glen Owen," Clarke Co. Va., m. May 2, 1837, Philip Cooke, a lawyer of Winchester, Va., who died in 1850, after which his widow lived at Millwood, Clarke Co., Va. Issue: 1, Lizzie; 2, Maria Pendleton McGuire Cooke, who m. Andrew Eskridge Kennedy a lawyer of Charles Town, Jefferson co., W. Va., (issue Philip Cooke, Agnes Esten, Lizzie Pendleton, Rebecca Willoughby, Andrew Eskridge and Majorie Hughes Kennedy); 3, Nannie Burwell Cooke; 4, Nathaniel Burwell Cooke; 5, — Cooke, m. Philip Meade, a grandson of Bishop Meade.

(d) Nathaniel Burwell, b. at "Glen Owen" in 1819, graduated at University of Virginia, 1836, Major C. S. A., m. 1844, Dora M. Page, issue: 1. Susan Randolph Burwell, m. 1st, M. M. Henry of Kentucky (issue two daughters,) m. 2nd, Dr. A. C. Randolph of Millwood Clarke Co. Va; 2, George Harrison Burwell, soldier in C. S. A., entered the service of Prince Maximilian in Mexico and was killed in battle; 3, Dr. Philip Burwell, of Parkersburg, W. Va. m. Maria B. Harrison (issue four children); 4, Mary Whiting Frances Burwell; 5, Dr. John Page Burwell, m. his cousin Elizabeth M. Wainwright, dau. of Commodore Wainwright, U. S. N. After her death without issue, m. Mary Warrington and practiced medicine in

* Speech of Indian Chief Mattagund: "Let us have no quarrels for killing hogs no more than for the cows eating the Indians corn. Your hogs and cattle injure us, you come too near us to live and drive us from place to place." Council Proceedings, Vol. 2.

Wilmington, Del; 6, Dr. William Nelson Burwell; 7, Thomas H. Burwell, m. Jennie Sharpe of Wilmington, Del., and lived at Carter Hall, Clarke Co., Va.; 8, Eveline Carter Burwell, lives at Millwood, Clarke Co., Va.

(G) Frances M. Brooke, seventh child of George Brooke, and Judith Marshall, "named after my grandmother. She was born in Kentucky in 1804, and during her girlhood lived with her uncle and aunt Humphrey and Mary Marshall, in Frankfort. She was well educated and an attractive woman. She first married William Irving, who died within a year after their marriage without issue. She then became the second wife of Gilbert Adams. Mr. Adams, I believe, was the son of James Adams, of Pittsburg, a wealthy man of that place. One of his sisters was the first wife of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's War Secretary. * * * By Frances M. Brooke, Mr. Adams had a daughter, Frances Maitland Marshall Adams, who married Dr. Wm. H. Hays, of Covington, Ky. He was a surgeon in C. S. A. They had one son. Dr. Hays died a few years after their marriage. Mrs. Hays and her son are now living in Augusta, Bracken County, Ky., with their kinswoman Mrs. Louise Marshall."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOOK REVIEWS.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF SLAVERY, by William Henry Smith. Two volumes: published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This work, for which Mr. Whitelaw Reid furnishes an introduction, gives an account of the slavery controversy from the earliest agitation in the eighteenth century to the close of the reconstruction period in America. The standpoint of the writer is that it was from beginning to end a struggle by free labor at the North to free labor at the South; that the States embraced within the Northwest territory proved the decisive factor in the controversy, rather than the abolitionism of New England; and that, in consequence, it was not mere chance that the civil and military leaders of the national forces, Lincoln and Grant, hailed from the commonwealths created out of the territory dedicated to free labor by the great Ordinance of 1787. Jefferson determined the whole issue, when he inserted in his draft of the Ordinance the provision that slavery should not appear in that territory. Two facts followed: those States filled up with a thrifty white population; and these people, coming in large numbers from Europe, owned supreme allegiance to the Union, which had held the Northwest as so much real estate and had conferred statehood upon the particular commonwealths created out of it.

The spirit of Mr. Smith's work finds apt expression in these words of Salmon P. Chase, in speaking of the compromise measures of 1850:

"We of the West are in the habit of looking upon the Union as we look upon the arch of heaven, without a thought that it can ever decay